FARM.
GARDEN THEATRE—7.45—Cyrano de Bergerac.
GARRICK THEATRE. Sherlock Holmes.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—25—Sorrows of Satan.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—S.20—Rogers Brothers

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE S The Elder Miss Blos-KOSTER & BIAL'S - 8:15 - Around New York. LYCEUM THEATRE - 3:30 - Illustrated Lecture - 5:30 --

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:30-Make Way for the Ladies.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE 2-S-A Fool of Fortune.
NEW-YORK THEATRE 2-20-S-Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S-Continuous Performance.
WALLACK'S-S-20-A Rich Man's Son.

Inder to Advertisements.

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Page.	Cal		0.790
Amusements16	5. 1	Heln Wanted	
Autumn Resorts 13	- 5	Horses & Carriages 10	
Bankers & Brokers 13	- 0	1 000	-
Hoard & Rooms 14	- 1	Marringen & Deaths. P	727
Hoard & Rooms.		Miscellaneous 16	1-
Books & Publicat'ns.10	0.4	Opticians14	
Business Notices 8	- 5	Ocean Steamers13	4
City Hotels	- 5	Chean Meanings	
Country Board 13	- 9	Proposals	
C'try Prop. for Sale, 14	2.3	Pet'n in Bankruptex.	2
Ciry Prop to Let 14	- 5	Railroads	1.77
Dividend Notices 13	4	Real Estate14	
Dom. Sits. Wanted 14	5.7	School Agencies 15	
Duncing Academies. 15	2	Isparial Notices over C	
Dressmaking14		Steamhouts	
Excursions	10	Searnes Notice	
Pinancial Messings. 13	- 49	Surrogate's Notices 3	
	1.0	Tanchers	
Financial	4.47	The horne Shift I Maion &	
Poreign Reserts 10	- 0	Trust Companies 18	8
Foreclosure Sales 13	100000	To Let for Bus. Pur. 14	
For Sale	4	Unfd. Apts. to Let. 14	
Fur. Apts. to Let. 14	- 0	Work Wanted14	4
Whomatabash Barrier 11		AUGUST WHITE CO	-

New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-There were few new develop-FOREIGN.—There were few new developments in the South African war; the garrison of Ladysmith is still holding out, and reports of severe fighting there were not confirmed. ——An elaborate banquet was given in konor of the German Emperor and Empress. in St. George's Hall, at Windsor. ——While no definite news was received as to the exact whereabouts of Generals Lawton and Young, the American troops under their command are believed to be on the trail of Aguinaldo, the Filipino chief, pursuing him and his followers into the mountains. ——The United States gunboat Helena arrived at Camaquin, and was greeted by the arrived at Camaquin, and was greeted by the crew of the wrecked Charleston, from which it is doubtful if anything can be saved.

DOMESTIC .- Vice-President Garret A. Hobart died at his home, in Paterson, N. J.; his death was announced to the country in a proclama-tion by President McKinley; the President, Cabinet, Senate and many other high officials will attend the funeral on Saturday; tributes to will attend the luneral on Saturday, tributes to Mr. Hobart's memory were paid by many public men. — Admiral Dewey's wife transferred to George Goodwin Dewey, the Admiral's son, the house in Washington presented by the pe ple. — The Navy Department decided to bring back to this country and bury in the National Cemetery at Arlington the bodies of the Maine victims, and the battleship Texas will be Maine victims, and the battlessip rexas with the sent to Havana for that purpose.

Republican leaders in the cities of the second class in the State are displaying hostility to the proposed State constabulary bill.

The Reform Mayor of Baitimore announced as head of the School Board the president of the Reform League.

A race riot between negro solutions of the School Board the white citizens of Rio Grande City. diers and the white citizens of Rio Grande City Tex., was reported. —— Arguments were made at Albany in the Gerry Society case, which has now been running about a year. — Yale coaches and players feel confident of defeating Princeton in the football match next Saturday.

CITY.-Stocks were dull and generally higher at the close. — The annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce was held at Delmonico's Governor Roosevelt after a conference at the City Club decided to name a commissioner to take testimony on the City Club's charges take testimony on the City Club's charges against District Attorney Gardiner. — The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, held the Ahearn legal expenses act illegal. — No additional jurors were obtained for the trial of Roland B. Molineux. — The Appellate Division has affirmed the Special Term decision that the school authorities of any place can educate negre children separately if they decan educate negro children separately if they desire. —— Richard Croker bid in Kentucky Union at the Garden sale for \$3,300.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Showwarmer. The temperature ye Highest, 48 degrees; lowest, 34; average, 411/2.

MR. GOMPERS ON TRUSTS.

The trust exterminator, whatever his name or party, has an unexpected obstacle to overcome. It has been calculated that the labor organizations would join in trust hunting with zeal and unanimity. Some of the shallower leaders made haste to court the supposed prejudices of wage earners by vociferous denunciation of all combinations of capital, no matter how conducted. But President Gompers of the Federation of Labor has evidently given some thought to the subject, and he testified before the Industrial Commission on Monday that he would not favor any legislation against the trusts. As his advice will have weight with by far the largest body of organized labor, and in such matters the influence of the great organizations is strong with unorganized workers, it seems probable that Mr. Bryan will not find his anti-trust crusade so profitable as he expected. For Mr. Gompers gave some substantial reasons for his

Mr. Gompers held it too early to say whether the tendency of trusts was to benefit labor or the reverse, as some had raised wages, while others had not. But he thought the labor organizations would be able to take care of themselves in any contest with the trusts, thus delicately suggesting that the new organizations, with their enormous capitalization, would be at least as vulnerable in any contest as the separate concerns which were united in their formation. The mere fact that these monster organizations will have nowhere to look for a supply of labor skilled in their particular work if they engage in a struggle with those they have employed adds greatly to the power of the labor organizations. When it is also considered that the big combinations are also peculiarly exposed to competition, and that a comparatively small number of skilled workmen, with the aid of capital which could always be found for such a venture, could set up an opposition of the most costly kind, it may be perceived that Mr. Gompers had more reasons for his suggestion than

he thought it well to state. He deals another rude blow to the trust hunter in saying that he did not attach much importance to the alleged tendency of trusts to increase prices, because the general trend of prices was always downward. As time goes on the wage earners get a larger share of the wealth which they produce, and though Mr. Gompers does not say that this is the necessary effect of laws with which organizations on either side have little to do, it is nevertheless the fact. When there was no organization of labor or of capital in any branch the tendency was the same, and it does not change when practically all the employers are combined and practically also all the workers. The process is greatly accelerated by wise measures of National policy, as it is retarded by unwise measures, but whether more or less rapidly, in good times or bad, the progress is in the long run always in

the same direction. One other suggestion on which Mr. Gompers does not enlarge may perhaps have more weight any other. He fears that any law that might be enacted against trusts might be turned against organized labor, though he denies that it can be called a labor trust. Certainly it can pot, nor can any of the great combinations of capital now existing be properly called :rusts.

frame any law prohibiting and punishing the combinations of capital to prevent competition in the making or selling of products without embracing provisions which would also prohibit and punish a combination of workers to prevent competition in the selling of labor. The right of the employers to unite for mutual benefit is exactly the same as the right of laborers to unite for the same purpose, and the creation and abuse of a monopoly in products are in no respect more hostile to society than the creation and abuse of any monopoly in labor. Mr. Gompers will find that this suggestion will bear much fruit, as he evidently expected and desired.

GARRET A. HOBART.

The death of Vice-President Hobart inflicts a serious loss upon the country. This is not a perfunctory expression, such as is frequently and not unnaturally employed without strict regard to truth when the occupant of a distinguished place in the public service passes away. Nor is it likely to be so interpreted by those who find the familiar phrase in these columns or elsewhere. Mr. Hobart, who had long been respected by a large circle of business associates and by the political friends and foes of many a strenuous contest, had honorably earned a great increase of reputation during the last two and a half years. It is not too much to say that of the eminent men who have been elected to the second office in the Government not one has performed its only prescribed duty in a manner more generally satisfactory to the Senate or left behind him a stronger claim to affectionate remembrance,

But the distinction which Mr. Hobart gained in the Vice-Presidency was not chiefly due to the efficient and considerate manner in which he discharged the rather meagre though delicate functions of a presiding officer. He had been a power in the Government outside of the Senate Chamber, not as the figurehead of an opposition movement or through the exercise of talents for political intrigue, but as a part of the Administration to the control of which an accident might constitutionally have promoted him, and an exceedingly useful supporter of its prestige and policy. That is the service which has given him an extraordinary, perhaps a unique, place in public life. The fact that relations of mutual confidence and cordial friendship were quickly established between Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hobart reflected great credit on both of them, and the unbroken maintenance of those relations has been highly gratifying to the country. Their genial intercourse and constant co-operation have supplied a striking exception to the general rule of constraint and separation between the first and second officers of the Government, of which so many unfortunate exemplifications have been witnessed and for which it is easier to find an explanation than a warrant. A Vice-President may naturally shrink from seeming to intrude himself upon the attention and counsels of a President, while a President may be led to attribute to his possible successor inclinations which self-interest, if not self-respect, persuades him to resent. Thus without good reason, often perhaps with regret on both sides, their intercourse is embarrassed and friction results, to the serious disadvantage of the country. That Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hobart never permitted such influences to produce so much ing tempted to suspect the other of motives from which he knew himself to be free, and thus both were ready to promote a pleasant and serviceable connection.

Until Mr. Hobart's health was seen to be precarious his party undoubtedly expected his valuable public career to be prolonged over garded that prospect with satisfaction. It will be fortunate if it is able to fix its choice upon a man worthy to succeed him, and as well qualified, moreover, to fill the far greater office transferred.

Navigation is variously interpreted. Some see in it proof of the prosperity of American shipcilable the one with the other. It is through recognition of the justness of both that we may best gain appreciation of the actual net trend of

our history, and that after eleven years we have our steam tonnage exceed our sailing tonnage. This last, by the way, has been effected partly through increase of steam and partly through decrease of sailing tonnage, that decrease being here in just about the same ratio as in the been much stimulated by the development of parts of British America, and doubtless that on similar impulse because of last year's transaccoasting tonnage is greater than that of any

other nation in the world. So far, so good. But there is another side of the shield not so agreeable to look upon. We have said that our decrease of sailing tonnage was in the same ratio as that of the world at large. Not so our increase of steam tonnage. In the whole world, in twenty-five years, that increase has been 336 per cent. In the United States it has been only 68 per cent. The result is that the United States has fallen from the second place in amount of steam tomage, which it held twenty years ago, to the fourth place, being now exceeded not only by Great Britain, but also by Germany and France. Moreover, in steam tonnage engaged in foreign trade alone this country is surpassed not only by those nations, but also by little Norway, and even by that Spain which it has been regarding as a "dying nation," and is only a little ahead of that Japan which it itself "opened" to intercourse with the world. That certainly is not a creditable showing. Equally unsatisfactory is smaller than ever before, amounting to only a fraction over 8 per cent, while in 1823 it was 93

In brief, then, this is the situation: American shipping between domestic ports more prosperous than ever before; American shipping to foreign less prosperous than ever before. And why? Men may make speeches longer than De Cosmos's and write whole cyclopædias to tell. For the present let us be content with another fact or two from the report under consideration. Last year our commercial rivals, the European Powers and Japan, expended more than \$26,- demnation of them it is possible to outrun judg-000,000 in various ways, such as subsidies, for the encouragement and promotion of their foreign shipping, while the United States expended with the great body of organized workers than for that purpose less than \$998,000. In the Pacific Ocean, which is now of so great interest to us, upon which we abut to so vast an extent. and in which we ought, by virtue of position and opportunities, to be the leading commercial Power, our rivals spent in subsidies, etc., on their lines to China and Japan. about \$5,000,000.

as this latter "the bearings lays in the application on it."

VANISHING HOPES.

under the Ahearn recompense bill which was slipped through the Legislature last winter and signed by Governor Roosevelt, as we have always supposed, in a moment of inadvertence. That precious measure provided that persons who had succeeded in avoiding conviction on charges of misconduct in office might, by complying with a prescribed procedure, recover the cost of their defence from the public treasury The first essential preliminary was the filing of a claim within a specified time, and the number of claims thus presented furnished a clear indication of the cheerful hopes which the bill had inspired, as well as of the influences which had smoothed its way at Albany. While the returns were still far from complete Controller Coler estimated that it might cost the city \$1,000,000, and before the expiration of the time limit there was reason to fear that the estimate was too low. Happily there was little delay in finding means to take the matter into court, and at least two Supreme Court decisions declaring the law unconstitutional were promptly handed down. Yesterday the Appellate Division in Kings County, Justice Bartlett delivering the opinion, upheld that view and pronounced the law void, and there is no reason to doubt that if the case is carried higher the Court of Appeals will confirm the judgment.

This decision is satisfactory to reason and conscience. There are cases in which an unsuccessful applicant for public money obtains a large measure of public sympathy, but the greedy claimants under the Ahearn act have no warrant for complaining that they are subjected to unmerited hardship in being compelled to defray the expense of avoiding judicial condemnation for serving the people badly. Nobody doubts, and least of all themselves, that in most instances they have escaped their just deserts, and there is no reason why they should have been put in a class by themselves and made the recipients of special privileges which were extremely liable to abuse. Heretofore an individual's claim to public money under somewhat similar circumstances has occasionally been allowed by the Legislature after careful examination. It has never been entirely clear that such an exercise of authority was not repugnant to the Constitution, but to delegate the supposed authority, as the Ahearn bill did, seemed both more doubtful and more dangerous. It now appears reasonably safe to reckon on a complete and final failure of the scheme,

The Ahearn act is a perfect example of the kind of legislation against which honest members of the Senate and Assembly need to be incessantly on guard, though in this instance a constitutional barrier is fortunately found to exist for the protection of the community. No doubt jobs of similar character are in process of incubation at the present moment and will be presented at the coming session. We promise to do our share toward consigning them to the

MILITARISM THEN AND NOW.

It has long been the amiable fashion to point to Continental Europe as a horrible example of the evils of militarism. We are told that five as a suggestion of estrangement testifies to of its chief nations are crushed beneath the their common possession of one of the finest load, that the load is steadily becoming heavier traits of character. Each was incapable of be- and more galling, and that it is a thing of modern origin, dating only from the inception of Otto von Bismarck's "blood and iron" policy, All that sounds well on the part of a distant Nation, secure in the self-righteousness of nonmilitarism. And, indeed, it is not for a moment to be doubted that our freedom from the conscription and from a great standing army is a another term in the Vice-Presidency, and re- blessing. The establishment of the European system here would be absolutely intolerable. It is not even to be reckoned among remote possibilities. Nevertheless, it is as well to be accurate in our statements of fact about other nato which a Vice-President may be suddenly tions, and judicious in our drawing of conclusions therefrom. It has already been pointed out with convincing force that the military system is by no means an unmitigated evil, inasmuch as it takes the raw, undisciplined youth and not only gives him his living for a term of years, but educates him, trains him, and gives him back to civil life a far more efficient workping interests, and others see equally emphatic | er, and therefore a far more valuable member symptoms of decline. In a measure both are of the community, than he would otherwise right. Their views vary only according to their have been. We shall also, on due investigation, varying points of view, and are perfectly recon- find that militarism, far from being a new thing and growing steadily worse, is really an old thing, now growing more tolerable.

M. Duruy, the French historian, reminds us that it was not Bismarck who established militarism, but the "Grand Monarque," Louis XIV of France. "It is from his reign," says M.

Duruy, "that date the great standing armies . a heavy charge upon the national caught up with the rest of the world in making "finances. And that is exactly true. Louis XIV reigned over not more than twenty million subjects; yet he maintained a standing army of 450,000. To-day France has 38,000,000 inhabitants, and an army of 616,000. Louis thus made 21/4 per cent of his people soldiers, while world at large. Our Pacific Coast shipping has the Third Republic thus employs only 1 6-10 per cent. To equal the army of the "Grand Monthe resources of Alaska and the contiguous arque" proportionately, France should to-day have an army of more than 855,000, or nearly the Atlantic and Gulf coasts is feeling to-day a 30 per cent larger than she actually has. Nor is that the only difference in favor of the prestions in the Antilles. At the present time our ent status. In old times there were wholesale exemptions of privileged classes, and a corresponding harshness and ruthlessness in drawing from the subject classes. Still more striking is the record of Germany. Frederick William I of Prussla had 2,240,000 subjects and 80,000 soldiers, and Frederick the Great had 4,500,000 subjects and 150,000 soldiers, while William II of Germany has 54,000,000 subjects and 600,000 soldlers. The first named monarch. therefore, had a military ratio of 31/2 per cent and the second one of 3 1-3 per cent, while the present War Lord keeps only 1 1-10 of his people under arms. If William II were to maintain as large an army as did Frederick Willlam I, he would have no less than 1.890,000 soldiers in time of peace, an increase of no less than 215 per cent. Or, if we turn to England, with her "bloated naval armament," we find the same facts prevailing. Before our Revolution and the Napoleonic wars, with a population of 6,000,000, she had 25,000 seamen. To-day, with a population of 40,000,000, she has 110,000 men in her navy. And while her national wealth the report that last year the percentage of our has in the interval increased more than twentyforeign commerce under our own flag was fold, her naval expenditures have increased only a little more than twelvefold.

The fact is, then, that the "bloated armaments" of to-day are not nearly as bloated as those of a century or two ago. The tendency is toward a reduction of them. The manner of procuring them is also incomparably more humane and less galling to the people. And the direct or indirect returns from them to the people, in the shape of education, discipline and the like, are very much greater. These facts are, of course, no justification of the evils of the system, but they do show that in conment and truth, which is not a commendable thing to do; not even in talking about other nations and their rulers.

after a sorrowful contemplation of the election returns do not agree with Messrs. Croker and Bryan that they leave little or nothing to be desired. It would be amusing and characteris tic of the Democratic party if, having devoted But it will be found practically impossible to while we spent less than \$49,000. Of such facts a large part of the campaign of 1896 to showing

that low prices were a Republican crime, they should turn around next year and shout that Republican high prices were the curse and ruin of the country.

It begins to look as if it would be necessary The outlook is extremely dismal for claimants through or to abandon it.

> "Yale luck" is a familiar phrase. An analysis of the facts shows that Yale luck consists of hard work, skilful methods, close attention to minute details, and an invincible spirit. By the way, this has always been the explanation of

Does anybody really suppose that the methods which are being employed to make the selection in a righteous verdict?

By common consent, one of the most striking and dramatic incidents of yesterday was the running away of a team of Fifth-ave, stage horses. Had it not actually occurred, no one would have deemed it possible for those fine old relics of the antediluvian age thus skittishly to demean themselves. Expert theory is to the effect that they were moved to it by the report that they are soon to be supplanted by automotive vehicles. They wanted to end their career in a blaze of athletic glory.

PERSONAL.

Not many years ago J. N. Wright, of Detroit, was a miner. Then he rose to the place of super-intendent. To-day he is a millionaire, owns the largest individual interest in the Calumet and Hecla and other companies, and the largest private library and best collection of paintings in Mich-igan.

When some one the other day asked Emile Zola why he was silent on the Transvaul question he replied that he had "a very human fear of appearing to pose as a righter of all human wrongs."

The Rev. Charles G. Ames, pastor of the Church of the Disciples, of Boston, was fifty years a minister last Sunday. In his reference to the event he said: "I have been cheered at every stage by very said. I have been cheered at every sugar-precious companionships, by contact with many sincere, honest and aspiring people, and by some more richly gifted. It is a great thing to have touched the hands of Garrison, Phillips, Greeley and Lincoln; of Bryant, Emerson, Lowell, Whittier and Holmes, to have known Hedge, Clarke, Bel-lows, Furness, Lucretia Mott and Frances Willard, with many others less eminent, but not less excel-

The colored people of Boston will give a reception to Booker T. Washington on Friday evening.

The Parliamentary career of Michael Davitt. who is about to resign his seat, has been unusually checkered. While in Portland Prison in 1882 he was returned for Meath, but was declared ineligible to sit because the term (fifteen years) to which he had been sentenced as a Fenian in 1870 had not expired. In 1892 he was elected for the northern expired. In 1892 he was elected for the northern division of Meath, but was soon unseated owing to a violent pastoral letter issued in his supposed interest by the late Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath. Dr. Nulty. Another seat was then found for him in Northeast Cork, but from this he was forced by bankruptcy proceedings consequent on his refusal to pay the costs of the Meath petition case. When the general election of 1895 was precipitated, Mr. Davitt was on a lecturing tour in Australia, and was returned in his absence for two constituencies—East Kerry and South Mayo. The latter, being part of his native county, was naturally his choice.

As the French Government will not provide lodgings for any of the sovereigns who may visit the great exhibition of 1900, arrangements to that end are being made by the representatives of the various countries interested. It is not yet definitely known whether the Czar and Czarina will make the journey to Paris, but a house has already been journey to Paris, but a house has already purchased for them in the Champs Elysées.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

For thirty years William Johnson, a farmer near Kokomo, Ind., has run a farm of six acres and never had a horse on the place. He is known throughout the section as "the horseless farmer, He raises corn, potatoes, cabbage, celery, melons and all kinds of vegetables, all the land being under cultivation. Johnson does all the work himself by He has hand ploughs, hand cultivators, hand planters and hand harvesters. marketing is all done by hand. He trundles his crops to town in a wheelbarrow, making an average of three trips a day the year round. In the thirty years Johnson and his wheelbarrow have travelled 165,000 miles-nearly seven times around the world. When a boy he was kicked by a horse, and since then he has had nothing to do with

Frederick C. Rockwell is the owner of a fine set of ocean charts published in 1800, and known as the East India Pilot. He picked it up last year in Gloucester, where it was brought by a shipmaster in 1801. The map of the Philippines is in some respects superior to any of the maps which have been published in this country since we went to war with Spain, and there seem to have been comparatively few changes in the islands in the course of a century. Camiguen Island, on the north coast, near which the Charleston was wrecked, is shown, as is every other one of the 1,500 or more islands of the group. Such a collection of old charts is both interesting and valuable,—(Hartford Times.

More than twenty-five thousand persons killed by wild animals and snakes in India last year. Nearly a thousand deaths are ascribed to tigers and a large number to man-eating wolves. Lord Curzon has directed that special measures be taken to exterminate these particular pests.

One Unmoved Hearer.—"The slow but sure decay of the Latin races," remarked the lecturer on ethnology, "cannot but awaken the profoundly sympathetic interest of the student."

"I wish they would decay a little faster," muttered one of the listeners, a bullet headed young man with cropped hair, "and take their blamed old Latin language along with them?"—(Chicago Tribune.

"Census experts estimate," says "The Chicago Post." "that the Intre of population will be found next year to be in Indiana, close to the Illinois line, at a point not far removed from the town of Vincennes. The last census showed the popula-tion centre to be between Columbus, Ind., and Cincinnati. The increase in the population of Georgia, Texas, the Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Newbeen sufficient. It is thought, to offset any increase in the Northwest and to possibly pull the centre somewhat to the south of the 1850 parallel. The wealth centre is thought to be in the neighborhood

A North Carolinian, on a visit to Brooklyn recently, told an interesting and ludicrous incident connected with the race war in his native State. The whites had got the ascendancy, and it was only a question of seeing a negro head to hit it. Most of the negroes had been driven to the swamp, and very few of them ventured out even at night. One day the gentleman who related the story happened to be riding near one of the most dreary portions of the swamp when he suddenly spied an old darky whom he knew pretty well. The old man peered out from between the bushes, not quite certain whether to run or stand his ground. He finally came to the conclusion that there was no use of running, and he advanced toward the rider with a propitiatory smile on his face. "Aren't you afraid to come out, Uncle Jim?" asked the man. man. h." Uncle Jim replied, promptly; "no, "No. suh." Uncle Jim replied, promptly; "no. suh, I hain't."
"Why not?" questioned the rider, a little surprised at Uncle Jim's positive stand.
"Cause," said Uncle Jim, in no uncertain tone,
"I believe the Angry-Saxon race mus' rule."—
(Brooklyn Times.

There are trusts in England also, and more coming. "The London Daily Mail" said the other day: "It was yesterday officially reported that the great salt combine has been satisfactorily effected, and that the Salt Union and every outside firm in Cheshire, Lancashire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire and other districts have signed the necessary agreement. Stability in prices, control of the output and the allied interests of the trade are thus assured for the remainder of the year and for 1900, and, as a consequence, an important revival in

I wandered by the bloemfontein, And there I met a Boer; I said, "Oh, vreemdeling, be mine!" He said, "I can't, I'm sure."

"Are you Outlander?" then I cried; He coldly shook his head. "No, buitenlander," he replied, "A burgerwacht instead."

"My Oom is rich," I murmured low,
"A veldheer brave is he;
Unto the Raadhuis he doth go,
There's none so high as he. We'll wander by Witwatersrand,

We'll trekken o'er the plain. By smiling yeldt and yaal we'll stand. Then trekken on again."

The burgher looked at me and sighed,
I bured him with a beck;
"I am a jonkheer bold," he cried,
"Come, let us onward trek!"

MUSIC.

THE DANNREUTHER QUARTET.

The all string quartet headed by Mr. Gustav Dannreuther has enjoyed the favor and friendeither to jam the State Constabulary bill ship of a choice number of local lovers of chamber music for thirteen years past. It is a dignified organization, conscious of a lovely mission, and honestly devoted to its fulfilment; and therefore the goodwill of all who appreciate the highest forms of music goes out to it in all its endeavors. Its public meetings are not many, but they are always interesting, sometimes for the refinement of the performances, and when this does not meet the loftlest expectations, then for the excellence or novelty of the music chosen. Last night one of three concerts which the organization is to give public this season took place at Sherry's. A of a jury for the trial of Molineux an extremely delay of three-quarters of an hour, due to a bluntedious and difficult task are really essential to der in the arrangements, disturbed the mental equilibrium of the players, and probably accounted for some timidity and want of breadth in the second of the Beethoven quartets written for Count Rasoumowski. Comparatively novel features of the programme were an Andantino in B flat by a Russian composer, Kopylow, and a pianoforte quartet in C minor by Gabriel Fauré, who did not write "Les Rameaux." The Andantino was a specimen of a kind of musical joke in which the Russian composers delight. "B-ia-f" (B flat, a and f) when pronounced come pretty near to being the name of the publisher in Leipsic who has made a specialty of the works of the young Russians. The is Belaieff. Half a dozen of the composers of the new school have celebrated him by writing pieces with themes beginning with B flat-a-f. Last night's Andantino was one of them, and proved to be as pleasant to the ear as it was ingenious in con-

> In the Fauré quartet, which came too late in the evening for discussion, Mr. Aimé Lachaume played the pianoforte part. Miss Belle Newport varied the exercises with songs by Schubert, Schumann and Hauptmann.

MISS CLARA BUTT'S RECITAL.

struction.

Miss Ciara Butt gave a song recital last evenng in Mendelssohn Hall, in which she had the assistance of Mr. Leo Stern, 'cellist. The audience was considerable in numbers and included many people professionally interested in voices in general, and in the remarkable achievements of Miss Butt's remarkable voice in particular. The performance aroused the enthusiasm of these, as as of the other lovers of music, from the beginning to the end. She sang pieces of a wide variety of styles, and in four languages, and in them poured forth her voice with an unstinted prodigality that at times bordered on extravangance, for she forced it more than once-a proceeding that in her case is the more lamentable in that it is so entirely unnecessary. Miss Butt sang with intelligence, if not always with genuine warmth and passion, and with taste, if not with the conviction and insight of a genuinely musical temperament. These limitations of Miss Butt's artistic equipment were more clearly revealed last evening than they were at her first recital. Mr. Stern played with excellent tone and musical

feeling, and furnished obbligate accompaniments for Miss Butt in two songs by Goring Thomas. Miss Butt will give her last recital next Saturday afternoon in the same hall, with the help of Franz Wilczek and Isidor Luckstone. The list of pieces will be as follows: Duet, first and second movements from suite A. Goldmark Mr. Wilczek and Mr. Luckstone.

Mise Butt. Giordani Rossi 'Caro Mio Ben' Bruch Violin solo, Romanze. Bruch
Mr. Wilczek.
Arias from "Samson and De llah." "Printemps."
Mon cour souvre Saint-Saëns

Mon cour souvre M'ss Butt. Saint-Saint

Es Muss ein Wunderbares Sein Schumann
An die Musik Schumann
Sandmännichen Brahms Liszt Sandmännchen Miss Butt. Cowen
Light and Darkness (organ obbligato) Cowen
Repondir (organ, violin, harp and plano forte
Gounod Miss Butt.

VAIN HUNT FOR JURORS.

MANY TALESMEN EXAMINED YESTERDAY, BUT NONE SELECTED TO TRY MOLINEUX.

The work of securing jurors for the trial of Roland B. Molineux was continued yesterday before Recorder Goff in the Court of General Sessions. The first talesman called in the morning was the one hundred and fifty-first to be examined in the course of the trial. He was excused, as were all the others who were called throughout the day. At the close of the session in the evening there were only seven jurymen in the box, the day having been an unfruitful one. Court will be convened as usual this morning and the getting of a jury con-tinued.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT SITE.

IN RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEAR NINETIETH-ST.

yesterday afternoon at the Catholic Club, No. 120 Central Park South, there were present Charles T. Barney, president; Samuel P. Avery, A. Augustus Healy, Daniel C. French and Charles F. Mc-Kim. The proposed site for the Soldiers and Saliors' Monument in Riverside Drive, between Eightyninth and Ninetleth sts., was approved by Commission. The previous sites selected, which had to be abandoned for various reasons, were the site at Fifth-ave., between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth sts., a site at Riverside Drive and One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-st., and the site known as Mount Tom, on Riverside Drive, between Eightythird and Eighty-fourth sts. The sum of \$250,000 was appropriated for the monument, and it is expected that the cornerstone will be laid next month or early in January. As was recently told in The Tribune, the design of the monument is month of early in the design of the monument is somewhat on the order of the Temple of Vestas. So feet in height and so feet in diameter at its base, the structure to be built of white marble, of solid columns so feet in length and 3 feet in diameter. The Art Commission also had under consideration the plaster model by Samuei J. Kitson, the Boston sculptor, of the memorial to Orestes A. Brewnson, the New-England publicist. As was recently told in The Tribune, the memorial will be a portrait bust twice life size, in bronze, standing on a simple granite pedestal. The fund of \$5.000 for its erection was raised by Roman Catholics throughout the country. The Commission yesterday approved the model, subject to approval of the site. It is hoped to erect the memorial in Central Park, and Samuel P. Avery yesterday suggested as appropriate a site within the Park wall, opposite the Catholic Club.

COALING TESTS TO BE MADE AT SEA.

THE BATTLESHIP MASSACHUSETTS AND THE

antine at 1 p. m. yesterday and anchored in the Lower Bay. She was followed by the collier Marcellus. When the conditions are right the vessels will go to sea to test a new apparatus for coaling warships in difficult weather.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' BENEFIT. The benefit performances for the Roman Catholic Orphan asylums, to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow afternoon and evening. promise to be an interesting affair. The men who have them in charge-Andrew A. McCormick, Charles Frohman and Frank W. Sanger-are siming to make the performances surpass any heretofore given for this institution. Among the attractions which will be seen are several from Mr. Frohman's which will be seen are several from Mr. Frohman's New-York theatres, the "Way Down East" company, the Thompson-st, scene from "Around New-York in Eighty Minutes," Miss Anna Held, James J. Jeffries. Thomas Sharkey, Ernest Roeber, the Cragg family, Etta Butler, Kitty Mitchell, "Bobby" Gaylor, the De Forreests, the Rogers brothers, assisted by Jeanette Bogeard and Miss Edith St. Clair; Act II of "The Dairy Farm," Louis Aldrich, Mrs. Annie Yeamans, Jennie Yeamans, Ardma O'Donnchaidh, Maggie Cline, Frank Bush, Edwin H. and Kittle Dragon, Harry and Sadle Fields, Howard Thurston, the brothers Howard, moving pictures, James O. Barrows, assisted by John Lancaster and their company, and Johnny Williams.

TO BE HEIRESS TO \$1,000,000. St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 21.-A Stevens Point (Wis.)

dispatch to "The Pioneer Press" says that Miss Hattie Smith, the eighteen-year-old daughter of a retired farmer, Thomas Smith, has been chosen heiress to a million dollars. Her granduncle, Richard Smith, a wealthy business man of Glasgow, Scotland, has signed a contract to settle \$1,000,000 on Miss Smith when she arrives at the age of twenty-one years, in consideration of her going to Glasgow to live with him and brighten hig last years. She will go to Glasgow in August. Her uncle is ninety-

GUSTAVE KERKER'S MOTHER DEAD. he well known composer and musical director, died here yesterday at the home of her daughter. Another daughter is the wife of Henry Wolfsohn, of

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY

A pretty wedding yesterday was that of Miss Alice Gillet, the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmslie Gillet, to Henry Nott Ransom, which was celebrated at noon in Trinity Chapel, West Twen ty-fifth-st., near Broadway. The marriage ceremony, which was accompanied by a choral service by the regular vested choir of the church, was performed by the Rev. Dr. Storrs, rector of St. Paul Church, Boston, assisted by the vicar of the chape the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert. The bridesmaids, Miss Jane Gillet and Miss Charlotte Gillet, sisters of the bride; Miss Mary Vibbert, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Vibbert; Miss Mary De Barry, Miss Eleano Goodrich, daughter of Captain Goodrich, of the Navy; Miss Anna E. Nott, Miss Lucy Carter Byrd, Miss Anna Lansing, of Albany; Miss Anna Storrs and Miss Amelia Tileston, of Boston, with the two little flower girls, Miss Mildred Gillet, aister of the bride, and a cousin, Miss Bertha Purdy, came from the vestry and down the middle aisle to meet the bride at the door. The bride was at tired in a gown of white satin brocade, the corsage trimmed with point lace and chiffon. The veil of point lace, a gift from the bridegroom's mother who died in Albany recently, was secured with a cluster of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white roses. The bridesmaids' gowns were of pink silk poplin made with trimmings of deep fringe and chiffon. They also were toques of pink moire velour, and each carried a bouquet of pink roses. The maid of honor was Miss Bertha Gillet, another of the bride's sisters. Mr. Ransom's best man was Southerland Ransom. The ushers were Charles D. Simmons, William Church, Charles Pinkerton, Cooper Lansing, Frederick Kelly, of Albany; Gustav Heineken, of Staten Island, and William A. Evens. Because of the recent bereavement in the family of the bridegroom the break fast and reception, which were to follow at the home of the bride's grandmother. Mrs. Charles E. Milnor, No. 13 East Twenty-fourth-st., were omitted. Some of the guests at the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gillet, Miss Milnor, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin B. Lord, George Lord, Mrs. Bertha Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. De Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Bodd, Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich, Miss Giadys Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. Washington and Miss J. S. Milnor. another of the bride's sisters. Mr. Ransom's best

The marriage of Miss Emma L. Cooley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wallace Cooley, to Roswell Francis Easton, a graduate of Princeton University and prominent in athletics at college, took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents, No. 111 West Sixty-minth-st. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, in the presence of the relatives and a small number of the personal friends of the couple. There were no attendants, and an informal reception followed.

Miss Marie Champney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs J. Wells Champney, will be married to John San-ford Humphreys at noon to-day in St. Bartholo-mew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison-ave. and Forty-fourth-st.

The wedding of Miss Elsie Yandell, daughter of the late Dr. Lunsford P. Yandell, of Louisville, Ky., to Donn Barber, son of Charles G. Barber, of this city, will take place at noon to-day in Christ Church Cathedral, Louisville.

give a reception at their home, in Elk-st., Albany, this afternoon to introduce their granddaughter, Miss Mary Spring Gardiner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Gardiner, of this city. The wedding of Miss Gertrude Steinfeld, daugh-

Bishop and Mrs. William Croswell Doane will

ter of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Steinfeld, of No. 2 East Ninety-third-st., to Philip Frank will take place this evening at the Hotel Savoy. The engagement is announced of Miss Cora Ran-

dolph, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund D. Randolph, of Mount St. Vincent-on-the-Hudson, and sister of Mrs. Frank E. Webb, to Richard Trimble, of this city, a graduate of Har-vard University, class of '80. No date has been set for the weedling. Miss Lila Seeley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Seeley, whose marriage to Ralph Chester Otis will

take place in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church to-morrow, will be the guest of honor at a dinner party which will be given this evening by Mrs. W. C. Stewart, of No. 131 West Seventy-eighth-st. Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, of West Thirty-

seventh-st., will give a dinner party on Tuesday evening, December 5, for a number of young people, who will later attend the first of the Junior Cotillons at Sherry's. Mrs. Van Nest will also entertain at dinner on Thursday evening, December it on which night the first Assembly Ball will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria. The marriage of Miss Gretchen Von Briesen,

daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Von Briesen, to S. Stanwood Menken will be solemnized on Wednes-day evening, November 29, at the home of the bride's parents, No. 1 East Forty-seventh-st. Mrs. Walter Roche and the Misses Roche, of No.

350 West Fifty-seventh-st., will give a large at home on Saturday, December 2, from 4 until 7 o'clock.

Lawrence, daughter of Mrs. John Lawrence, of this city, who has lived abroad most of the time since the death of Mr. Lawrence, to Douglas Walter Campbell, a grandson of the Duke of Argyll, will take place on Tuesday of next week, November 2, in St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Avenue Hochs, Paris.

Mrs. William Astor, who went abroad on Tuesday. September 12, returned to New-York yesterday morning on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. She was met at the pier in Hoboken by her son, Colonel John Jacob Astor, who, with his wife, are spending a few days in town. Mrs. Astor's health is improved and she will shortly send out cards for a series of dinner parties. During her absence Mrs. Astor travelled considerably in Germany, remaining for some time in Hamburg. Colonel and Mrs. Astor will sail for Europe about Christmas. They intend to spend the rest of the winter in the south of France, with probably a best trip to Egypt.

Miss Dot McGraw, daughter of Mrs. C. E. Mc Graw, of No. 45 West Twentieth-st., will be married to Dr. Albert Ewing Childs on Tuesday evening

The engagement has been announced of Miss Ciss; Straus, the daughter of Nathan Straus, of Man hattan, and the brother of Isidor Straus, of the firm of Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, to Lawrence E. Abraham, son of the senior partner of the firm The date of the marriage has not yet been sprounced Mr. Abraham lives with his parents at No. 800 St. Mark's-ave., Brooklyn.

Maplewood, N. J., Nov. 21 (Special) -Miss Florence Augusta Hahn, daughter of Mrs. Eveline Hahn, of Valley-st., Maplewood, was married last night to Emory Hastings Dare, at the home of the bride, by the Rev. Arthur D. Berry, pastor of the Morrow Memorial Church. Miss Clare Kent, of Newark, was the maid of honor, and the best man was Louis T. Van iderstine, of Maplewood. The flower girl was F. Marjorie Dare, and Earle Dare was page. The ushers were Stanley B. Van Iderstine, of South Orsuge; Frederick H. Teller, Ralph L. Salter and Walter E. Dare, of Maplewood.

The wedding of Miss Etta Huss, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Henry Huss, of Mount Vernon, to William Frederick Bang, one of the proprietor of the Sturtevant House, was celebrated at 8 o'clock last evening at the hotel. The ceremony was per-formed in one of the private parlors by the Rev Dr. John Louis Clark, of the Collegiate Reformed hurch. The bride was given away by her father Miss Augusta F. Bang, sister of the bridegroom was the maid of honor, and Mrs. Edwin W. Weimar Miss Augusta F. Bang, sister of the bridgesows was the maid of honor, and Mrs. Edwin W. Weimarwas her sister's matron of honor. Arthur C. Bang attended his brother as best man. The usbers were the bride's brothers, Max Huss and William Huss, and Edwin W. Weimar, of Mount Vernon, and Frank J. Bang, brother of the bridgeroom, of this city. After the ceremony there was a large reception. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bogart, of Bridgeport; Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson, of Close, of Stamford; Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson, of Harrisburg; Dr. and Mrs. Ruoff and Mrs. M. Wilbur, of Philadelphia; John Merritt and Miss Annie Wilson, of Port Chester; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Ashman, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Bergstein, Mr. and Mrs. France, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. McGrew, Mrs. William Bush, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Huss, Mrs. Julia Bang, Mrs. Frank J. Bang, Miss Emma Lander and Andrew Lander of Mount Vernon; Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Huefler, Mrs. B. Friese, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Aidred, Mr. and Mrs. William Allen, Mr. and Mrs. George Huefler, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Brautigam, Mrs. J. C. Dusel, Miss Gilles and William Rauch.

MISS GOULD'S GIFT TO EASTON CHURCH. Easton, Penn., Nov. 21 (Special).-Miss Helen M. Gould, who has been visiting in Easton, attended services on Sunday in the historic First Reformed Church, and before her departure for home contributed \$25 toward the cost of the chimes, which are to be erected in the tower of the church.

DEWEY TO VISIT COLUMBUS, OHIO. Washington, Nov. 21 .- A delegation of represent ative citizens of Columbus, Ohio, called on Admiral Dewey at his home to-day and extended to him an invitation to visit Columbus as a guest of the city and State at his convenience. The Admira accepted the invitation, but the date of his visit will be determined at some time in the near future